EUROPE.

Radical Reform in France and the Platforms of the "Right and Left Centres."

MM. Raspail, Rochefort and F. de la Requette on the Situation.

Count Bismarck's Defence of the War Policy Against Austria.

The King of Prussia on Religion and Infidelity.

A Papal Allocation and Organization of the Vatican Conneil.

EUROPE.

The Inman steamship City of London, Captain the 10th of December, arrived at this port at an early

bour yesterday morning.

The Cunard mail steamship Russia, Captain Lott, from Liverpool on the 11th and Queenstown the 12th of December (Sunday), arrived at this port early yes-

special correspondence from Europe, in detail of our cable telegrams, cated to the day of sailing of the Russia from Liverpool; the newspaper mails hav-ing been delivered at the HERALD building soon after

ght o'clock A. M. The Empress of France, since her return to Paris, distributed to the ladies of her acquaintance rich presents brought from Egypt, consisting of shawls and stuffs from the Levant, jewels and objects of curiosity. Among the persons most favored were the Duchess de Mouchy, the Marquise de Las Marismas, Mme. Canrobert, the Princess d'Essing, the Duchess de Malakoff and Mine. Carette.

A letter from Berne states that the reduction of

the rate charged for telegrams in Switzerland from one franc to fifty centimes having led to a great increase in the receipts, the Federal Council has de-termined to extend the service, and twenty-two new hues are to be constructed. "Already Switzer-land," says the writer, "divides with Belgium the graphic system in Europe."

The London Times says it was stated that the English government arranged to take over the telegraph system on the 31st of January, and that the payment of £5,115,048 compensation money to the companies will be made some time between the 28th of January and the 5th of February, 1870.

The cargo of the steamer Brazilian, from Liver-pool to Bombay, which was lightened to enable her to pass through the Suez Canal, was brought to her at Suez in barges at the expense of the Canal Comvessels have to be lightened.

The following passage regarding the Spanish Crown jewels appears in a letter from Madrid to the

In 1840, when Queen Christina abdicated the re-In 1810, when queen Christina abdiented the regency, she only cerrice with her wint sue had bought and paid for with her own mouey. As to Queen Isabeita, what her Maesty has been accused of appropriating was legally her own. That which has been left beind in the capital of Spain, at the Prado Granja and Arabjuez, is quite another thing. The administrator order of Pincoo should be well-informed on this head, and he ought to know what to say on the point.

The Part Constitutional setzes on the occasion

The Paris Constitutionnel seizes on the occasion resented by the date of the 10th of December to ass a high eulogium on the Emperor Napoleon's ode of governing France since the time he was lected President of the republic in 1848.

At the centenary fele of the Order of St. George in St. Petersburg the Czar, to an address to the Enights, spoke of the good relations existing be-tween that country and Prussia. "In consequence," he said, "of the faithful fraternity of arms between the two sovereigns, he had sent the Grand Cross of St. George to King William, and this latter had, in return, forwarded to him the analogous decoration of the Order of Merit, which no person in Russia had ever before been honored with."

The Imperial Statement of the Situation.

lating to the Ecumenical Council, the latest bearing date the loth of November last; eighteen relating to the nationality law in Turkey, a report of Nubar racha, a report of the Loreign commissioners, and eighteen despatches on the question of capitulations on Egypt, two despatches on the European commission in reference to the Danube, fitteen referring to Tunis, eighteen to Japan and eight to general and commercial matters. Most of these documents concern communications aircardy known to the public with reference to the United States. The Yellow Book says the election of deneral Grant could not cause any modifications of the friendity reintions we entertain towards America, Without being concerned in the question in which is the country of the c the strict reserve it had imposed upon meet. With regard to some the Yellow Book contains the following,—Thanks to the tranquility which prevails in the Pollinke to the tranquility which prevails in the Pollinke States, this logs coming from every part of the world will be able to assemble in Rome, where the Pope has convoked at the Vatican at Leannest Connect. Most of the questions which will be discussed on that occasion on not come within the jurisdiction of the political powers, a fact which constitutes a manifest difference between the present and past centimes. The government of the Emperor, reiniquisting consequently, the traditional pividage of the sovereigns o France has resolved to intervene in the deliberation of the Council by sensing in amoustador acciedated to that assembly. This determination has appeared to it to be more in conforming with the spirit of the age and the nature of the present the spirit of the age and the nature of the present to its flowever, to remain indifferent towards actapable of influencing greaty the Catholic population of every condity. The Amoustador of the Emperor at the Council of Rome will be ordered. It accessary, to communicate to the Pope our impressions with regard to the progress of the deleties and the major of the resolutions adopted. Moreover ine government would eventually give in legislation the necessary powers to protect the basis of our public law, but we have too much confidence in the wishecessary powers to protect the obtain of our public law, but we have too much certificance in the wis-dom of the prelates assembled at known to think that they will fail to not consistently with the neces-atizes of our time and the legithmite appirations of modern nations.

Anuding to the commercial relations of France with America, the Yealow Book memons the sup-

ah America, the Yellow Book mensions the sup-ession of the earcharge on imports on French see s, but regrets that the government of Washing-in has not recognized the accuminges of interna-

tional free stade.

The Blue Book, referring to the position of affairs at none, simply draws attention to the fact that, not withstanding the animated nature of the polemic comp by the elections, the voting passed of aims un-

racter."
It is announced that the report upon the finance attention will be published at a later period.

A telegram from Paris of the 8th of December re-

M. Raspail and the Radicals-Legislative

M. Raspail and the Radicals—Legislative Debates.

A telegram from Paris of the 8th of December reports this:—

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body M. Raspail laid on the table a bill signed by himself and M. Heart Rochefort, proposing decentralization in mature of local interest, and centralization in matures of general interest.

The chief provisions of this bill are:—That the communes should be autonomous; that the election of the Municipal councils should be not every three years and that of the Mayors every year; that the Legislative Body should alone be empowered to settle matters of general interest and should only agree to a war when necessary for the defence of the country against iniquitous aggression; that in case of war the Legislative Body should appoint the generals of the army, which should be composed of all citizens from twenty to fifty years of aye, and should have the right of electing its own officers; that there should be out one single proportionate tax. The Chamber will decide later on what course shall be taken with reference to this bill.

The verification of the doubtful elections was subsequently resomen; that of M. de Soubevran was opposed by M. Junes Shoon, on the ground that the position of Deputy is incompatible with that of Director of the Credit Foncier.

M. Forcade de la Hoquette, the Minister of the Interior, in defending the election of M. Ernest Dreolle, delivered a speech, in which he said:—The government wishes to establish true liberty, it possible, with the assistance of all. It is aware of the danger by which liberty is inceased, but this danger it faces with resolution and confidence. The government intends now to make it its glory to found inberty. In this task, though its predecessors have succumed, the government of the Emperor sets up a ciaim to be more successful, better qualified and more resolute. It looks back with respect upon its past of eighten pears but a trens incident; it is the result of acts which have succeeded one another during the last ten ye

Manifesto of the Right Centre.

Manifesto of the Right Centre.

The following is the manifesto of a number of Peputies, ankie conservative and liberal, constituting what is cathed "The III of Right Centre," and of which is cathed "The III of Right Centre," and of which is cathed "The III of Right Centre," and of which is cathed the wises of public opinion; considering that it is estimated by the parlamentary system, which is the sincere application of the parlamentary system, which is the sincere application of the parlamentary system, which is the sincere application of the parlamentary system, which is the sincere application of the parlamentary system, which is the escassing of the parlamentary system, which is the escassing of the parlamentary and principle plants, without intensing to reject new reforms when the recessing of them is demonstrated, declare that for the present they are in accord to require:

Alread, peace, at home, the abrogation of the law of public safety. Interdiction to receive large salaries for more than one employment. The examination of a system of decentralization which may constitute on the largest possible basis the autonomy of the commons, canton and departments, and the obligatory nomination of the Mayor from among the members of the Minicleal Council. An electoral reform effected before removal of the Legislative Body, having for object particularly to electranic by a law the number and extent of the legislative dody, having for object particularly to electranic by a law the number and extent of the practicularly to electranic by a law the number and extent of the practicularly to electranic by a law the number and extent of the electrons-ripidors, and to protect freedom of election. The inaddication of a river elevative management by a postage of the continuous of the practice of the law of the continuous of the stamp duty in a complete solution of a private dwelling has over made. The application of the practice of the protect of the commercial treaty. And make, a constant endeavor to find out means to impr

What the Left Centre Says.

On its side, the Left Centre, at another meeting beld at the Grand Hotel, heard the following report read, as drawn up by the Marquis of Andelaire, in the name of the committee mominated to prepare a programme of political conduct:—
GENTLEMEN—We had undertaken the work which you had entrusted to us, and this task was rendered easy by your previous deliberations, when we received a programme distance of the concagues. The analogy between that document and the one which, prepared to the control of the control of the control of the control of the most part almost identical features. We can therefore, only regard with entire satisfaction so great a number of our concagues affirming the trinciple of Parliamentary government—one which has always been our own, and we shall be happy to pursue with them its sincere and complete application. Neverthness, our bother departies will have concreted that the escention of this plantace place without changes in the constitution, and they desire, without doubt, as we do. to demand from the government to use its initiative to make the country hencefora participate by means of the representatives in all the constitutional modifications which may be thought necessary. They will think with us, doubtless, that the provisional solution indicated in their proposal for the nomination of Mayors will hot give to the communical actions and they retrieve the research to the continual control of the liberal and conservative partices. It is saying these reservations before you your committee is fastired by your resolutions and your previous rotes. It is acting again under the same influence when it adding the conclusions of the leavest and conservative partices. The conclusions of their leaves the same influence when it admins in conclusion that its most serious care and most active solicitude are directed to the accessity of union and accord between all the elements of the lists paper to the late of the former a footal of 151 voices is obtained, noting in the thir

htical sense. In other words, a Parmamentary jorny is constituted.

The Paris Averse publishes the following:-

constitution. 22
Taking the number of 265, which is generally the maximum voting, the absolute majority will be 183, and that of a liberal Cabinet in accord with the ruling opinion of the country nearly 200, while earling the fixtreme Left and the radicals to their systems the extreme Left and the radicals to their systems the country properties.

pect seld out by the President of the United States of paying off the immense debt of the country witch a reasonable time. The writer says:-

which a reasonable time. The writer says:—

What is most striking in this document is the passage relating to the maneral condition of the republic. The surpius of the receipts, which amount to \$371,000,000 over the expenses, which are only \$221,000,000 is for this year \$20,000,000 funces. Thanks to the resources offered by the annual excess of revenue, the day can be foreseen when the public debt will be rembursed, and it might be so entirely in ten years, adds the President, if a determination was taken to amement by new imposts the sinking function of the striking functions. With such a prospect there is no occasion to impose other takes. Here, thefore, is a State which, instead of siways having recourse every year to loans, is occupied in paying back those contracted in a moment of crisss, and which can look forward to the complete extinction of its limiting in a not distant future. This is indeed a spectacle along the Alumnic to witness.

GERMANY.

King William of Pressia on Religion and

Infidelity.

In Berlin, December 7, the King of Prussia feasived the members of the Provincial Synod of Erandsburg, among whom was remarked Baron de Manuarie, formerly President of the Council of Markera. The frutestant dergyman Wolbing, who leaded the deputation, expressed in his address the west that fleaven might long preserve his Majesty to the Evangelical Church and realize the royal intentions relative to the reorganization of that body.

King William replied in the following terms:—'I thank you for your good wishes, and on my side I destre that the work commenced under the auspices of peace may be accomplished tranquilly. For the Church it was necessary that something should be done to reassure men's minds, for we have many enemies; I do not ainde to the Catholies. If we are no longer to believe that the Messian is the Son of God, what will occur? Sacred precepts will be nothing more than human apportants. That is why I renew my wish to see you arrive pacifically at the satisfactory termination of the work you have commenced.

The Secret Arrangements of France and

A political and semi-biograpical strate in the last number of the Bithburg Review, hearing as this the mane of the North German Chancelor, professed to reveal the motives and considerations by which the king of the North German Chancelor, professed to reveal the motives and considerations by which the king of Prassia was induced, in 186, to declare war with Austria. We must acknowledge that we rise from a perusal of this article with a feeling of disappointment. It would not have been out of place, we believe, if the writer, innead of composing a farrage of unfounded rumors, commorphace superfectanties and glaring improbabilities, Bod glanced ever so briefly at the Political, social and religious differences which from the time of Frederick II., if we do not choose to go farrher back, had drawn between the two leading States of dermany a fine of demarcation that separated them more effectually than a frontier liver or mountain chain. An Englash writer might have come to the cerelation that it was impossible for Germany to be proteinally dominated by an ultramontane power such as Austramotoriously was not fill 1804—a power which saw the effectual crussing of political and religious liberty from the Baitte to the confines of 1849.

Had the writer in the Exintery Review done something more than skim the surface of past and confermany to the war of 1860 than the imperation of the King against the Cabinet of Vienna, employed a whole staff of writers to attack and irritate Austria in the Frussian semi-official journais, and when the Austrian press, materaily provoked, answered moult by insult Count Bismarck, founded on a personal pique to annihilate Austria. The Prussian Aumster, we are assured in order to excite the independent of the King against the Cabinet of Vienna, employed a whole staff of writers to attack and irritate Austria in the Frussian semi-official journais, and when the Austrian press, naturally provoked, answered moult by insult Count Bismarck flaud before his Majesty the countri-assaults of the Vie

A Berlin letter of December 10 gives some further details relative to the stay of Count Bismarck in

details relative to the stay of Count Bismarck in that city. The writer says:—

The Count left Varzin in consequence of a letter from the king amounting the dangerous state of the kimister's clicat son, who had received about a fortnight before several wounds on the head in a due, with sabres. A delay in obtaining proper surgical and brought on eryspenas, which greatly marmed his medical attendants. The parenes were hastening to the bedside of their son; but on arriving at herim they learned, as you are doubtless aware, that a favorable change had taken place; the Countess consequently went on alone to Bonn, while the Count remained in the capital, where he is at present. The duration of his stay is still uncertain, but he is expected to return to Varzin, as his presence here is not absolutely necessary. He will, however, probably remain to await more positive news as to his son's state.

Holy Office.

ROME. Dec. 9, 1869. of the mauguration of the Council on the 8th tost. I now add a list of the grand officers of that as-

gembly:—
General Custodt (Reepers) of the Council,
Prince Colonia and Prince Orsin, Assistants
the Pontincal throne.
Sechetary.
Monsignor Fessier, Bishop of St. Hypotitus.
UNDER SECHETARY.
Monsignor Louis Jacobin.
Assistant Secretary.
The Canons Santori and Jacobin.
Notaries.

Monsignors Pacifici, Colomeo, Sinconi, Pericoli and Bartonini.

ASSISTANT NOTARIES.
Advocates Pallotini and Santi.

Advocates Fanolini and Santi.

Monsignors Serafini, Nardi. Fellegrini, Diaiti (of
the Sacred Rota Tribunal and Camera), Cristofori,
Montaut, De Faliaux and Nina.

FROMOTERS,
The Consistorial Advocates De Dominicis Tosti

MASTERS OF CEREMONIES.

Monsignors Ferrari prefect, Marcaneci, Bales-tra, theet, Romagnoli, Succi, Catalet, Tortait, Ac-corambont, Sinistri, Riggs, Gattoni, Baccinetti, Togal and Massi.

Togat and Massi.

USBERS.

Monsignors Folcht (preject), Naselli, Stonor, Bastide, Paliotti (camerieri segreti of his Holiness), Pernil, Gallot, Pegnani, Vorsack, Suvestri (honorary camerieri of his Holiness).

amerieri of ins holiness).
These officials profered their oaths on Thursday morning to the Pope in the Sixtine Chapel at the took place, attended by the cardinals, patriarchs

archoshops and bishops aiready arrived, to whom his Holiness addressed a brief oration, aliusive to the duties they were about to assume.

There is some difficulty about the precise place to be occupied by the two Roman princes during the Council—the neads of the two patriena houses so long at feud with each other—colonna and Orsim, They have the right of standing on the Pope's platform at all Pontincal reremonies. But the Council is an extra affair. It is not yet decided whether their excellencies will be admitted into the actual Council hall or only in the lateral balls during the general sessions. general sessions.
I have so many details to communicate respecting

A letter from Rome of December 4 says:—
The cope addressed an allocation to the assembled bishoon in the Sayston. A letter from Rome of December 4 says;

The Pope addressed an allocution to the assembled bishops in the Sixtine Chapel, He assumed in the opening that the Council had been catical to provide suitable remedies for the many evils that have novaded the Church and civil society in these days, it is not have to be rescued and preserved, and the Apostone See alone can do it. He spoke of all the trioulation be had to suffer for Christ, and the comfort he found in the presence of so many brethren bound by every consideration to the perfectly united with him. But he anticipated distincin, bindiness, wordliness, supplity and a disposition to be offended at doctrines difficult to the human reason or humbling to human pride. There were still smoog us the counterparts of those low-innied folk of Gaillee who lett the Preacher because his sayings were hard. He even expected the enemy sowing tares, and causing divisions in the fock. He felt himself like the Apostic to the Gentiles, in daily connict with them that are within as well as them that are without. The burden of everything was thrown upon him, and he looked for comfort where he could. In these trials and afflictions he maturally identified himself with his Master. When others left that Master, the Apostles would not. When else could they go to? He had the words of efernal life. They went about with Him. So he implored all to forest differences, to avoid them that caused offeness, to come to the centre of unity—the House of the Lord, the Hill of Zion, the Havenly Jerusalem, He besonght all to be of one heart and one much, and aspect them that they who were of God would hear file voice now. It was no neutral or moderate course that he could be content with. They who were not with him would be sateny tested. The proposition to be made, so he implied, would be such as to leave no with Him. So he implement that he words of the Apostolic See.

Plus IX. Is wont to speak warmly and emphatically, and he was not wanting to the caten to be seen whether even the Catholic world w

RED RIVER.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENTS.

The Hudson Bay Company's Royal Charter.

Transfer of the Territory to the New Dominion.

THE CASUS BELLI

PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE PARTIES.

The Insurrectionary Commanderin-Chief.

At the close of this decade, crowded with stupendous events on the American Continent, it is espe-States with adjacent people and to contemplate progress. An unparalleled war for the preservation had erected a throne upon American soil has been United States have been linked by telegraph with the Old World and the West Indies, a radroad has Union, and last, but not least, the annexation of St. has the Suez Canal oven opened by nations that have America directs her energies to the Isthmus of Darien are transpiring the mind naturally reflects upon the tendency of all this progress, and studies the neighboring foreign States and provinces affected by them. To the careful observer of history it is selfevident that the jurisdiction of the United States, which has been extending with such marvellous rapidity, must eventually cover every part of the American Continent, and that the tendency of adjacent countries to annexation is as natural as the laws of gravitation.

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

The recent rebellion in the Red river country is in it may at present have no other definite object than the insurrection is none the less significant of new political relations. Very little is known by the American people of the character of the vast country north of the boundary line. The popular idea is lakes is a barren, frozen waste, covered with snow isothermal features of the American Continent are by lofty mountain ranges and open to the sun, a from Minnesota and Dacotah Territory possesses this soil ready to yield abundant harvests. But the great features of this section consist in mines of iron, copper and coal; in forests of magnifient tumber, and majestic lakes and rivers communicating with each other, inviting enterprise to open one or two short canals and create a highway for large vessels from the far West to the Atlantic. This district is remote from Canada, with a large tract of uninhabitable country between, while the markets

uninhabitable country between, while the markets of Minnesota are close at hand and its productive regions are but the continuation of those valleys into which the tide of Western emigration is so steadily flowing. With these facts in view the feet river rebellion assumes importance and becomes worthy of serious observation by this country. The history of the formation of those settlements can be briefly stated. In 1670 the Hudson Bay Company was formed under a royal charter from Charles the Second, which granted them all the country north of what was called the divide, where the waters separate to flow north and south. The only consideration to be given for this charter was the royal prerogative to certain game, and a pledge to discover the northwest passage. The first item the waters separate to how north and south. The only consideration to be given for this charter was the royal prerogative to certain game, and a pledge to discover the northwest passage. The first item amounted to nothing, and the company excused themselves from making explorations after the pussage on the ground that it never would be available it found. During the first twenty years of the company's existence its profits from the ground that it never would be available it found. During the first twenty years of the company's existence its profits from the ground that it not the profits from the ground that it not the profits from the ground that it not the profits from the ground profits and the first work a payment of the proprietors in 164 or fifty per cent, another payment in 168 of they per cent, another payment in 168 of they per cent, another payment in 168 or they per cent, in 169 the stock was trebled, without any call being made, besides affording to the proprietors a payment of twenty-live per cent on the newly created stock. From 1682 to 1687 the company tost property to the amount of 537,300; but in 1729 their circumstances were so improved that they again trebled their capital stock, with only a call of ten per cent from the proprietors. On this stock iney but divileded averaging mine per cent for many years, showing profits on the originally subscribed capital stock next and up of between starty and seventy per cent per annual from 1690 to 1890, a period of 119 years. Up to this time the Hudson Bay Company enjoyed a monopoly of the fur trade, and reaped a rich harvest of wealth and influence, in 183 the Northwest Company was formed, having its headquarters at Montreal, and soon rose to such for-malable power as to make the territory which the two companies traded in a scene of feuris and blood-shed, movelying the destruction of property, the demoralization of the Hudmas and the run of the true the two company. The affairs of the company were managed by a governor-n-chief, sixteen ciner factors, employes of disterent grades, amounting in all to over 3,000 persons. The Governor-in-Chief exercised a general control over the whole interior management in British America, and was assured by a council, consisting of the cine of their of the company, whose defiberations were conducted in secret. The whole power of this organization was directed toward preventing the formation of any settlements other than of for traders within their territory, as agricultural operations would interfere with game. An attempt was made in 1821, under the patronage of Lerd Sekirk, to form a colony on Red river, but the hostinty of the Forcompany, executed through its traders and Indians, broke up the settlement, and the colonists sought reluge in the forts. Finally, upon the consolitation of the two companies, a few settlements were permitted to tarrive, but their agricultural operations were ingration of Michigan, Wisdoman and Minnesota commenced to now over the border into the far settlements, and restless adventurers became numerous through all that section. Gradually the fur business became less remunerative, and the flutdson bay company saw that their confro over the country was becoming weakened; and two years ago they sold to the Canadian government, for the sum of £10,000, all their rights and increases in the Northwest service, reserving to itself the agricultural lands adjacent to its trading posts.

respondent in Fembina on the border, who writes, September 27, as follows:—
You have doubtless learned through the public press that some time since the Husson hay company and the British government entered into an agreement wateroy it is supposed that the Dominion of Canada small acquire certain rights and interests of said company in the Northwest Ferritory, or "Rupert's Land," upon the payment or the Dominion government to said company of the sensor of 28,000.

The Dominion has accessed the terms and I understand

3. No law of a local nature to be binding until sanctione

No law of a local nature to be similing units asserted by the Legislature.
 A free homestead and pre-emption law.
 An inflain folicy calculated to insure good will and quiet in the Territory.
 All the executive, legislative, civil and military expenses, for a given number of years, to be paid out of the foliance of the proposition to be expended in the internal improvements in the Territory.
 After placing these guarantees beyond peradventure, then the proposition of annexation to the Dominion to be submitted to a vote of the people.

least.
A delegation from the chiefs and head men of the British Chippewa Indians have left the following letter to be handed to dovernor McDougaion his arrival at femination:

ENGLISH TERMITORY,

NEAR PEMBINA, D. T., Sept. 2, 1698. 5

His Excellency, Governor McDougain, D. T., Sept. 2, 1698. 5

His Excellency, Governor McDougain, D. T., Sept. 2, 1698. 5

Sik—The undersigned represent the Chippewa Indians, who own and occupy a large portion of the country known as the Hukon Bay Company Territory, or Report's Land. We take the liberty to inform your Excellency to remain a new form of the property of the country known as the Hukon Bay Company Territory, or Report's Land. We take the liberty to inform your Excellency to remain a new form of the country that the said control of the government bins, in order to afford our chiefs and old men an opportanity to meet your Excellency in general councel, that we may learn from you the intention of the government you represent respecting our people and our land. We have heard that the said government has purchased certain "interests" of the indexon Bay Company, but we have not been informed what those "interests" are. Said "interests" could not have been lands, for the simple reason that said company (according to the statement of our old men) obtained from our people only the right to occup to the distribution of the statement of our old men) obtained from our people only the right to occup into small loss, for the purpose, as we are told, of selling them to white men. And all this is being done without consulting us, without treat spindanous and as though these lands already belonged to your government, thence we fust that the season of your government, assumes possession of this Territory. Our people greatly profer to maintain friendly relations to your Excellency and the government your represent, and for the sake of our people, as well as for the best interests of y

to leave the Territory by nine o'clock the next morning.

The Governor demanded a pariey, but was informed that the troops had come to execute an order and not to hold a council.

Promptly, at nine o'clock on the 3d the troops entered the stockade, arrested and securely bound within Hallett, gude to Colonel Dennis, surveyor General, whereupon the Governor and party made for their horses and wagons and exacuted the for without further warning. The entire party recrossed the international boundary and encamped on United States soil near the place, out of range of the enemy's gans.

the international boundary and encamped on United States soil near the piace, out of range of the enemy's guns.

Immediately after the Governor and party had recrossed the boundary a portion of the troops started for headquarters, taking with them Haibut, the prisoner guide, while the captain, with the residue of his command, went into camp near the international boundary, to observe the movements of the expelled officials.

A provisional government was formed by the insurgents, with John Bruce as president and Louis Rielle commander-in-chief of the military forces, then numbering several hundred men, and Force Garry was seized by the insurgents and occupied by Provisional Governor Bruce. Afture remained in this condition for several days, the English Scotch and French setters all supporting the insurrection and the Americans remaining neutral. On the lot not November Governor Mclavish, sof Assimboln issued a proclamation denouncing the selfure of public and private property by the insurgents, charging the insurrectionary forces to disperse and closing as follows:

You are dealing with a crisis out of which may come incalculating good or immeasurable evil, and with all the weight of my official authority, all the influence of my individual position, let meanily charge you to subort only such means as are lawful, constitutional, rational and safe.

WILLIAM MCTAVISH, Governor of Assamboli.

The Governor was immediately put under close guard of the insurgents, and Cantain Campbell, of

The Governor was immediately put under closs guard by the insurgents, and Captain Campbell, o McDougali's party, upon attempting to enter For McDougall's party, upon attempting to enter Fort Garry, was arrested, sent to United states soil under guard, and forbidden to return to the territory upon pain of being shot. The goods and provisions of the Hudson Bay Company were seized to supply the insurgents, and the whole country organized against the canadian authorities. On the sin of December the Hudson Bay Company's fort near Pemoina was seized by the insurrectionsits and several of Governor McDougail's party were captured. At last accounts from the seat of war the forces under Rielic were in possession of the whole Rul river country, but their were reports that the Indians were being railied by the Canadian authorities against the settlements, and serious apprehensions existed that in case of active war between the settlers and Canadians the Indians might join in and inaugurate extermination of all the whites. It is also stated that it is not the intention of the Canadian succernment to complete the purchase of the Northwest Territory until next spring and not until the bonsmion is able to assert its authority by the presence of an armed force sent in by the way of Fort William. In the meantime the Hudson Bay Company is to conduct affairs in the Ferritory.

THE COMMANDIR-IN-CHIEF of the Insurrectionary forces, Louis Rielle, is a young man about twenty-four years of age, was born at Red river, from poor, but respectable parcents, and is of pure French origin. Thirteen years ago his education was placed under the care of a bisnop, who sent him to the bast classical college in Montreal—the same where General Dix was educated.

He remained there nine years as a student and displayed soon taient and obtained such success in

lege in Montreal—the same where General Dix was educated.

He remained there nine years as a student and displayed such talent and obtained such success in increature that his professors and protectors wished min to enter their community. Declining to do that they withdrew from him their protection and he proceeded to Minnesots, remaining alternately for a period of two years at st. Paul and St. Anthony, occupying the position of cierk in grocery stores. Not being successful in mercantic life he went to Red river to raise funds to fit muself for the bar, and after being a year in the country finds binsself at the head of the military forces of the majorectionary territory. He is regarded as possessing great ability, and has the confidence of all the settlements.

He is regarded as possessing great ability, and has the confidence of all the actionnests.

A glance at the latest maps of that country will convince the most sceptical that the future of the Red river country is indissolubly confidenced with that of the United States. Its compration is received through Minnesota, and all its financial interests and social relations are with the United States. The present insurrection may not directly result in annexation, but it is a link in the chain of events which are to sooner or later bring all of this Continent unider American jurisdiction. The creation of the flew Dominion of Canada was one step in that direction, and the independence of the Dominion now being carrestly fought for by the liberal party in Canada will be speedily followed by union with the United States, Among the most weighty considerations which conspire to bring about the assorption of Canada by the United states is the vast water communications, requiring but little capital to be made complete from Caleago to New York. With a ship canal twenty mies long, between the Ottawa river and the eastern tributaries of Georgian Bay, another thirty miles in length, between the St. Lawrence and richbeited rivers, and the eatlarging of the canal from the head of Lake Champlain to the Hudson, large vessels could by between thicago and New York. With a saving of 300 miles on the unstance now

CUBA.

Increasing Activity Amon the Insurgents.

The Spaniards Preparing to do Something.

ANOTHER GUSHING PROCLAMATIO

The steamship Eagle, Captain Green, from Havai the 18th, arrived at this port suscerday with late

mail news. The purser will receive our thanks for The Fighting at Mogore-The Spanlard Making No Headway-Confirmation Landing-Details of the insurrection-Ru mored Capture of a Mexican Man-of-War

of Santiago de Cuba are fighting with more obs

HAVANA, Dec. 18, 1869.

began. Indeed, the Spaniards seem to make headway against them there, notwithstanding the of repeated boasts of victories and the conseque closing up of the insurrection. They succeeded after a hard struggle in gaining possession of one poi in the extended line of fortifications known as t Mogote, but held it only a few days, and retired it as the insargents were reinforced by 2,000 men, wh so much blood and treasure. A private letter fro Santiago de Cuba confirms these racts, only expres Ing the opinion that the "Mogota" has been occupied by the Spanish troops in no part. As says t letter, "It is stated that the troops have failen ba on St. Luis, but though it is evident some moveme

letter, "It is stated that the troops have failen be on St. Luis, but though it is evident some moveme of the Spanish force has taken place, not unde stood, this is not credited." The letter also commiss the landing at the mount of the Saconao rive The lever had broken out in epidemic form amon the regiment recently arrived, caned the Marine I fanity, and the deaths were numerous.

The week just passed has not been profile of indext. The chies and onicers of the Catalian volu teers who arrived on the lath have been duly fete. The First battain of flavana volunteers has go to the Pinar del Rio to reheve the Second, while for the past thirty days has been recreating am the canededs of that agreeable locality, it is done no fighting, but has signalized its stay there shooting ten men charged with the assessimation two local volunteers some time since. The papenere simply mention the affair without ging any particulars—always a suspicious of cumstance in Spanish journalism when a shooting has been going on. The followin details have been invinibled me.—Twenty men of the two of San Luis, in the Vuella Abajo, were arrested charged with the murder mentioned. On investig tion no proof whatever could be brought again them. The commanding onder then informed the that if he did not find out who were the murdere he would shoot them all, and in accordance withen the race the ordered tour of them to be take befind a wall. By orders the saiders fired by their heads, leaving the impression with the other who heard the shots, that they had been killed. A other four were taken in the same manner, who some of the remainaer cecanical they were not golf to be shot for a crime they were not golf to be shot for a crime they were not golf to be shot for a crime they were not golf to be shot for a crime they were not golf to be shot for a crime they were not golf to be shot for a crime they were not golf to be shot for a crime they were not golf to be shot for a crime they were not golf to be shot for a crime they were not golf to be s

to be shot for a crime they were not guilty of, as testified against ten of the party, who were all in ready.

The segunda Cabo, General Carbo, from the Cin Villas, tengraphs of one or two encounters and the insurgents in considerable numbers are present inemserves. The insurgents recently attacked to small place Las Tunas, in Santi Esparitu. They we driven on, but it has been inought necessary to se an additional force there, and the valunteers of Sa tanuer, recently arrived, left for that point on informing of the lota.

A letter from Trandad the 1sth says:—"Affairs at time inact the same in this locality, worse if a time inact the same in this locality, worse if a time inact the same in this locality, worse if a time inact the same in this locality, worse if a time inact the same in this locality. The esta Nazareno and keingto in that district have be burned. In lagua an insurgent chief and 200 in had presented themselves to the authorities.

Owing to the exigencies of the service the volteers of this city once more are garrisoning the for with the exception of the Canamas.

At a meeting of the blanters, which took place the gubernatorial palace on the 18th, a proposit to establish a naval police for protection of estatio be paid for by a contribution of not more thance per cent on net products was adopted by clamation. The property of Doma Maria Lu Cespedes, wife of Don Aurello Letamend, now stoning in New Oricans, has een confiscated.

The following disposition has been made of potent forms fearting the property of Doma Maria Lu Cespedes, wife of Don Aurello Letamend, now stoning in New Oricans, has been confiscated.

The following disposition has been made of potent finact points.

A Sagua paper has a story of a Mexican marker to the garden contribution of cube and contribution of the cube of the contribution of the cube of the

Tomas farica.

A Sagua paper has a story of a Mexican mar war being captured off at ango ac Cuba by the I anno et catolica. The former fired into the I name, as says the account, but the return fire diaged her machinery, and she was taken, with names. The story, doubtess, grew out of the detent of the raytien steamer larrange, mattone a previous letter. A commission from various per of the Cinco Villas has arrived here to do honor General Lesca prior to his departure for Spain.

Arrival of Volunteers-Sickness Decreas Preparations for the Forthcoming Capaign—Expected Visit of the Captain Geral—General Pacito's Preciamation.

NUEVITAS, Dec. 16, 196

of tighting in this vicinity. The "Battalion tarios de Madrid" arrived here on the 5th a the 7th left in the train for Fuerto Principe. At has occurred of late. Sickness is somewhat commence a vigorous crusade against the in gents as soon as sumetent admoors of fresh trearrive. General Poello, commanding in this der ment, recently made a tour or inspection an the various detachments along the railroad, arri-nere on the loth and returning to Puerto Prin the forcewing day.

Preparations are being made to receive the

Preparations are being made to receive the tain deneral be Rodas both acre and at Puerto i cape, romor saying that he contemplates an visit to this interesting department.

No preparations whatever are being made of of the estates in this victority for the presents crop and, undoubtedly, not a nogeneed of a will be exported, as was the case has year, cope this return the frain has just arrived, brin theneral ruleio's problamation preparatory to now campaign, which i enclose.

new campaigh, which is decised.

PROGLAMATION OF RUBERIO PUBLIC, COMMAN CENTRAL DIPARTAINA.

TO THE PROPLE, THE ALMY AND THE VOLUNTEERS STANTAINS—Uperations have organ, the enemy had driven arrived at the supposition that forces were broken up by the diseases or air sorts with we have been fightly for the last air months and white encourages them in this department, it is necessary is minima asserting in this department, it is necessary is

we have been fighting for the last at months and white encouraged them in tim department, it is necessary a pumas severely. The division under my command having been recupy by the forces which have late y arrived and will be moy the adoptional adoptional comments of the content with the first content of the content of t

A Reminiscence of "the Kalghts of the G Circle"-A New York Firm Gulled by Sam Bright."
In the fore part of July, 1863, when the

raging in the South, a man at Hun sville, Ind. signed himself as "H. Sam Bright," secret me Union organization there, wrote on to M co., 221 Broadway, calcies to Brearins, status the Union men in and arothed Huntsville is rather a cangerous position owing hostile attitude assumed towards the mostle attitude assumed towards the other kingais of the Golden Circle to be used in protecting himself and friend order for the weapons was signed by Brathow appears to have been a mythical character for the weapons was signed by Brathow appears to have been a mythical character for the weapons was signed by Brathow appears to have been a mythical character for the weapons was signed by Brathow and the states that cash would be paid for no delivery. In obscience to this order the were forwarded, packed in the usual what deposit for a several days, at the expectability of the company, and the pistos they discovered mothing but straw and vide, then opened the box, and to I in the pistos they discovered mothing but straw and within. On this state of facts plaintiffs now recover from the company the value of the pistos were abstracted from the box, a the condants were abstracted from the box, a the condants were abstracted from the box, a the condants were not therefore, hable. Co., 262 Broadway, dealers in Brearins, stat

Fach member of Congress gets 3,150 pounds of Agricultural Report, 981 pounds of Patent Office Report and 1,144 pounds of Congressional Glove. For these, soid as waste paper, at five cents a pound, he will receive \$263, quite a snug little sum.